ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಪಿ. ಗಂಗಾಧರ್.—ಚೆಕ್ಕನ್ನು ಒಂದೇ ಸೆಕೆಂಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ರೆಡಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ದುಡ್ಡು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಬಾರದು ಎಂದು ಚೀಫ್ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರಿಗೆ 20 ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆದರೂ ಸಹ ಅದನ್ನು ಅವರು ನೋಡುವುದೇ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಬೇರೆ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರಿಗೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ದುಡ್ಡು ಹಾಳು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಹೋದರೆ, ಇದು ಅವರ ಅಪ್ಪನ ದುಡ್ಡೆ ಅಂತ ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಅವರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ನೋವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ದುಡ್ಡು ಹಾಳು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ಉರಿಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಲಿಮಿಟ್ ಇರಬೇಕು. ಇದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ದುಡ್ಡು, ಅವರ ಸ್ವಂತಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದಲ್ಲ. ಅವರೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೇ ಅಲ್ಲ ನಮಗೂ ಇದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಇದೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I am not permitting any speech now. I request members to raise this issue tomorrow.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Sir, shall I request you about...

Mr. SPEAKER.—I have heard all members.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—I am not referring to this matter. I am raising another point. You yourself requested me to raise it today.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I request the hon. Member to raise it tomorrow because there are hardly two hours for members to speak on the motion of thanks.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—The motion I have sent regarding Cauvery Waters is being postponed from day to day. Yesterday you said you will take it up today and now you say it will be taken up tomorrow.

Mr. SPEAKER.—We have lost nearly 80 minutes. There are members who have sent requests for a chance to speak on the motion of Thanks. So I request the hon. member to raise it tomorrow.

Calling attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance *re* :

(*i*) Mosquito nuisance in Bangalore City

Sri T. R. SHAMANNA.—I call the attention of the Minister of State for Municipal Administration to the mosquito nuisance in Bangalore City. I do not want a mere report, but I want relief.

†**Sri B. M. PATIL** (Minister of State for Municipal Administration).—Sir I like to state as follows :

The mosquito control scheme was sanctioned—*Vide* Government Order No. LLH 10 GCS 59 dated 11th February 1963. The scheme was fully implemented since 1963.

There is a separate section for controlling the mosquito nuisance under a Medical Officer of Health who is assisted by five Unit Officers, 25 Mosquito control Inspectors, 25 Head Gangmen and 300 Gangmen.

The recommendations for the control of mosquito nuisance are as follows :

(1) Permanent Measures and (2) Recurrent Measures

Permanent Measures :

(i) Drainage

(ii) Sewage Disposal.

The above two measures are still under progress and until such works are completed, the recurrent measures are to be continued.

Recurrent Measures :

(i) Spraying mosquito control oil to all the water stagnating surfaces.

(ii) Canalisation of water sources

(ii) Trimming of drains.

(iv) Filling up of Hollows.

(v) Prevention of growth of grass·

(vi) Prevention of development of potential breeding places.

(vii) Action on wells and cisterns.

With reference to the above recurrent measures all the breeding places, such as drains, tanks, canals, feeder channels in grass fields, wells, disused wells, sewage and other hallows, which are potential breeding places are systematically treated with larvacidal oil once a week. All the wells which are found in the Corporation area are being inspected and stocked with larvacidal fish and wherever it is not possible, are treated with larvacides.

All the box drains are oiled systematically and the sides being sprayed with insecticides. All the important drains are being desilted and katcha drains which are found in the area are being canalised, rank vegetation removed from the sides and graded to allow free flow of water.

The major breeding places in the Corporation area which contribute to the mosquito nuisance to a very great extent are the extensive grass fields in the following seven major valleys;

(1) Koramangala Valley
(2) Challagbatta Valley
(3) Virushabhavathi Valley
(4) Madevala Valley
(5) Channammanakere Valley
(6) Munireddypalyam Outfall and
(7) Jakkarayanakere outfalls.

The above valleys still continue to drain sewage and sullage. The channels are bunded up here and thereby the owners of cultivable lands on either sides to direct the sewage on to their lands.

1. The Koramangala Valleys drains itself into Shinavagal tank further down the valley. This area has become one of the largest

(SRI B. M. PATIL)

mosquito breeding place in the Corporation area contributing to mosquito nuisance in Jayanagar, Wilson Gardens and Shantinagar within the flight range of the mosquitos.

2. Challaghatta Valley leads into Challaghatta tank and contributing to mosquito nuisance to military installations at Domlur, Ulsoor, Cambridge layout and adjoining areas within the flight range of mosquitos.

3. Vrishubhavathi Valley drains into Byramangala tank contributing to mosquito nuisance to Bedarayanapura and Chamarajapet.

4. Channammanakere Outfalls leads into the Channammanakere contributing to mosquito nuisance to Tata Silk Farm and Narasimharaja Colony.

5. Munireddypalyam outfalls leads into Ulsoor Tank contributing mosquito nuisance to Jayamahal Extension and Nundydroog Extension.

6. Madivala out-falls leads into Madivala Tank and contribute mosquito nuisance to Madivala, Tavarekere areas.

7. Jakkarayanakere out-falls leads into the Ramachandrapuram valley and contribute mosquito nuisance to Hosahally extension, Rajajinagar, Ramachandrapuram areas.

These storm water drains are bunded up in many places by the cultivators who unauthorisedly use the raw sewerage for agricultural purposes. This results in stagnate pools of sewerage which are formed all-round the city and are hot beds for breeding of mosquitoes. All such bunds erected across the sewage channels by the cultivators are being removed by the staff of Mosquito Control Section and the sewage flowing into the grass fields is being diverted into the main channel. Grass which is grown in the channel is being removed and larvacidal oil is sprayed.

The second important contributory factor for mosquito nuisance is the entry of sewage from nearby hutment from slum areas into the various tanks. It is found that the sewage enters into Maranahalli tank, Challaghatta tank, Channammanakere, Lalbagh tank, Siddapur tank, Byrasandra tank and Kempabudi tank, where heavy breeding of mosquitoes are found. Therefore, it is very necessary to see that sewage does not enter into these tanks. A reference has been made to Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board. Action is being taken by Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board to extend the sewer lines to prevent entry of sewage into the tanks.

Thirdly, wet cultivation like paddy and sugarcane is still grown inside the Corporation area. This is also contributing to a great extent for mosquito nuisance in the new extensions adjoining the atchkat areas of Byrasandra, Marenahalli, Challaghatta, Channammanakere, Suduguntanapalya. It is necessary to prohibit wet cultivation within the

Corporation area as well as one mile belt. A reference has been made to the Deputy Commissioner (Bangalore District) in the matter. Action is awaited.

The irrigated lands to an extent of 930 acres which is situated within the newly extended Corporation area contribute to mosquito nuisance to the newly added areas. All these irrigated lands are not amenable to larvacidal oiling.

Major tanks, Kalyanis, sewerage channels, quarry pits, brick kilns are potential breeding areas which are being attended by the staff of the mosquito control department by deweeding the water hyacianth and spraying with larvacidal oil.

Besides, the various large stagnation of water which has been narrated above, there exists numerous collection of water in households which when neglected breed mosquitos. They are uncovered over-head tanks, cisterns, storage pots, disused tins, flower vessels, fish bouls, meet safes, bathroom with improper drains and cattle sheds with improper drains. These exist in small measure in many houses and is not in purview of the staff of the Health Department, but yet can be the breeding spot of mosquitoes and a nuisance to the surroundings. The mosquito section staff visit these houses once a week and take appropriate measures to empty the cisterns, cess pools and other small water collection and oil them. Notices are being issued to owners of houses to connect the sullage water to underground system to prevent flowing into the storm water drains.

The Military authorities are still growing grass in Koramangala atchkat, M.E.G. Gardens at Assey road and at Domblur out of sewage. They have been requested repeatedly not to grow grass out of sewage.

Lastly, the mosquito nuisance in Bangalore Corporation is largely a question of drainage, sewage and sullage. It is very necessary that early action is taken to take out the sewage from the Corporation limits atleast a mile from the nearest residential area which is in the flight range of mosquitos to give effective relief. Secondly, it is necessary to see that immediate steps taken to stop grass growing as well as cultivation in the above valleys and in the atchkat lands of the various tanks. These two measures will help in mitigating the mosquito nuisance in the City of Banglore to a larger extent.

Further several meetings were held in the Chambers of Hon'ble Minister for Municipal Administration on 21st February 1966, 3rd April 1967 and 24th July 1967 and the following action is taken as per proceedings of the above meetings :

1 Oil sprayed by the Corporation staff is intensified and supervised effectively. The suggestions of the Assistant Director of Public Health (Communicable Diseases Centre, Mandya) who apprises the working of Mosquito control section every month is being implemented.

2 All the pits within the Corporation limits are being filled up by the Corporation Engineer as well as by Health Department by dumping refuse in the hallow pits.

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3 The following Engineering measures have been taken up;

(*a*) Construction of storm water drain from Kengal Hanumanthaiah road up to Koramangala atchkat lands and also to reset the displaced and damaged stone slabs in the bed and sides of the already constructed portion of storm water drain between Kengal Hanumanthaiah road and Lalbagh road.

(*b*) The Katcha drain which was running from IV Block, Jayanagar towards North I Block is being constructed with stone masonry, making into a pucca drain allowing water not to stagnate.

(*c*) The box drain carrying sewage from N. R. Colony towards Chennamanakere is being taken up for construction. Drain in front of Tata Silk Farm towards Nagasandra Village is being made pucca.

(*d*) The drain running from Azadnagar towards South has been made pucca.

(*e*) The storm water drain from Millers road up to Quesn's Road is being made pucca.

(*f*) The Storm Water drain from Poona Under Bridge near Malleswaram Railway Station to Rajajinagar is being made pucca.

(*g*) The drain running from Kodandarampuram to Mysore road is made pucca.

(*h*) Apart from the above major drains, many small drains are being constructed to prevent stagnation of sullage.

Action is also taken to connect the waste water from all the public taps to the underground connections.

The various agencies like C.I.T.B., Military Authorities, Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board have been addressed to take suitable action as discussed in the chambers of Hon'ble Minister for Municipal Administration on the dates noted above.

The Mosquito control scheme was sanctioned for annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 9,20,566.00 and the scheme has been extended up to 69-70 as per Government order No. LMA 191 MNY 67, dated 26th December 1967.

A statement showing the yearwise expenses incurred on recurring expenidture is enclosed herewith.

The recurrent measures have given much relief to the citizens of Bangalore. The various permanent Engineering measures which are under various stages of progress and when the same are fully completed, the Bangalore City will be completely free from mosquito nuisance.

Recently, the mosquito nuisance has increased in Jayanagar, Wilson Gardens and Shanthinagar areas due to diversion of sewage into National Dairy Research Institute and Koramangala Grass Field by the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board for Construction of a Huge Big Inspection Chambers. Action is being taken to complete the work by

the Sewerage Board. Once it is built and completed, the mosquito nuisance will be considerably reduced.

EXPENDITURE ON MOSQUITO CONTROL SCHEME

Year	*Total Expenses*	
	Rs	
1963-64	2,39,225-00	
1964-65	6,88,002-33	
1965-66	6,99,004-81	
1966-67	7,51,383-54	
1967-68	8,29,427-39	
1968-69	9,46,117-50	
1969-70	4,95,247-93	(up to September 1969).

3-30 P.M.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಆರ್. ಶಾಮಣ್ಣ.—ಹತ್ತು ಹನ್ನೆರಡು ವರ್ಷ ನಾನು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಟರ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದೆ ಕಳೆದ ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಈ ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿ ಮೆಂಬರ್ ನಹ ಆಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಸೊಳ್ಳೆ ಕಾಟ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಲು 46 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಖರ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ, ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಪುರಾಣವನ್ನೇ ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಓದುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸೊಳ್ಳೇ ಕಾಟದ ಕಷ್ಟ ಮಾತ್ರ ತಪ್ಪಲಿಲ್ಲ. 46 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ವ್ಯರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವುದರ ಬದಲು ಈ ಹಣದಿಂದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಸೊಳ್ಳೇ ಪರದೆಯನ್ನಾದರೂ ತಂದು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈ ಪುರಾಣವಿಂದ ಏನೂ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಣ್ಣೆ ಹೊಡೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೂ ಕೂಡ ಸ್ಯಾನಿಟರಿ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರುಗಳು ಅದನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರಲ್ಲಿ ಲಂಚಾ ಹೊಡೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಸೊಳ್ಳೇ ಕಾಟ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಇವರ ಪುರಾಣದಿಂದ ಇದು ಬಗೆಹರಿಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಂಡ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೊಳ್ಳೇ ಕಾಟ ಇತ್ತು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೊಳ್ಳೇ ಕಾಟ ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇವರ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಇನ್ನುಮೇಲೆಯಾದರೂ ಈ ಪುರಾಣ ಹೇಳಿಸುವುದು ಬೇಡ. ಕಿಂದರಿ ಜೋಗಿ ಕಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲಿಗಳ ಕಾಟ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಬೇಗ ಬಗೆಹರಿಸಬೇಕು ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಎರಾ್ಲ ಸೊಳ್ಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡುಬಂದು ಇವರ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಂದು ಬಿಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಹುಚ್ಚಮಾಸ್ತಿಗೌಡ.—ಹಳೇ ಸೊಳ್ಳೆಗಳ ಬದಲು ಈಗ ಹೊಸ ಸೊಳ್ಳೆಗಳು ಬಂದಿವೆ. ಹೊಸ ಸೊಳ್ಳೆಗಳು ಕಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಔಷಧಿ ಹಾಕುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಎಂ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಿತ್ರರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಒಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು ಮತ್ತು ಸರಕಾರ ಪುರಾಣ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಅಂದರು. ಈ ಸೊಳ್ಳೆ ಕಾಟದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇರುವ ಯೋಜನೆ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಶನ್ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಹು ಕಾಲದಿಂದ ಇದೆ. ಸರಕಾರ ಈಗ ಇದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಅಲ್ಲ. ಶಾಮಣ್ಣನವರು ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಟರ್ ಆಗಿ ಇದ್ದ ಕಾಲದಿಂದ ಇದು ಮುಂದುವರೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಏನಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಸಲಹೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಸರಕಾರ ಅದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಸೊಳ್ಳೆಕಾಟವನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಲು ಏನೇನು ಬೇಕೋ ಅಂಥ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದರ ಬದಲು ಯಾವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾನೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಸ್ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ಆಗಿ ಬರೆದು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದರೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ. ನಮ್ಮನ್ನೇ ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಗದೆ ಬ್ಲಡ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಸೊಳ್ಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹೇಳುತೆ ೀನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿದ್ದವೀರಪ್ಪ.—ಜಯನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೊಳ್ಳೇ ಕಾಟ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ಕೂತು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಟಾಫ್ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಸ್ಟಾಫ್ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಚಕಿಂಗ್ ಇಟ್ಟರೆ, ಎಣ್ಣೆಯನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದರೆ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಪಕ್ಷ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವಾದರೂ ಪರಿಹಾರ ದೊರೆಯಬಹುದು. ಆಡಳಿತ ಇರಾಖೆಯವರು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಗಮನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ನಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ನಾನು ಸಹ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ನಗರ ಸಭೆಯ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸದಸ್ಯನಾಗಿದ್ದೆ. ಈ ಸೊಳ್ಳೇ ಕಾಟ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿದ್ದವೀರಪನವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆಯಿಲ್ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಹಾಕುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯೋ ಹುಯಿದು ಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಸೊಳ್ಳೇ ಕಾಟ ಏತಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ? ಇದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಬೇಕು. ನಾನು ಕಮಿಷನರ್ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಸಲ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಏನೂ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾಳೆ ನನ್ನ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಬನ್ನಿ ಅದನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಜನರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಂಭತ್ತು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಏನೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವರು ಹಾಕುವ ಆಯಿಲನ್ನು ಸೊಳ್ಳೆಗಳೇ ಕುಡಿಯುತ್ತವೆ. ಯಾರೂ ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

(ii) *re*: Breaches caused to the Bhadra Right Bank Canal

Sri D. B. KALMANKAR.—I call the attention of the Chief Minister to the breaches caused to the Bhadra Right Bank Canal.

† Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—The Bhadra Right Bank Canal was opened for irrigation on 1st January 1970 after its normal closure during December 1969. A breach for a length of about 100 feet occurred at about 2-30 A.M. on 19th January 1970 at 12th K. M. of this canal. Immediately action has been taken to put up a ring bund in the breached portion and water supply to an extent of 600 cusecs has been allowed in the canal by the 21st night and it is proposed to release the required full supply by 23rd evening. By this time they must have restored full supply. There are no standing crops except Sugarcane and the ryots are not engaged in preparing the lands for summer irrigation. Since full water supply is being restored within five days, this temporary dislocation in the canal water supply will not affect any farming operation in the ayakut area nor the sugarcane crops.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—I want the Hon. Chief Minister to find out whether the seedling and other operations under the Bhadra project have not been affected due to this breach. According to the Notification issued they ought to have allowed water on the first and water could have reached the tail-end at least by about the 4th or 5th anyway not later than the 7th. But, up to this day, water has not reached the tail-end or even half of it. I want him to get it examined, because it has affected vitally the cultivation of the summer crop. Because many operations have been affected, I want the Chief Minister to get it examined objectively by the Divisional Commissioner.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—I would like the Government to examine the reasons for this breach, whether this breach is on the